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Kyoto (JP)

② Applicant: CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA 30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku Tokyo (JP)
Applicant: Dynic Corporation 26, Nishikyogoku-Daimon-cho, Ukyo-ku Kyoto-shi,

Inventor: Sakaki, Mamoru, c/o Canon K. K. 30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku Tokyo 146 (JP) Inventor: Hirabayashi, Hiromitsu, c/o Canon Kabushiki Kaisha 30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku Tokyo 146 (JP) Inventor: Fujita, Miyuki, c/o Canon K. K.

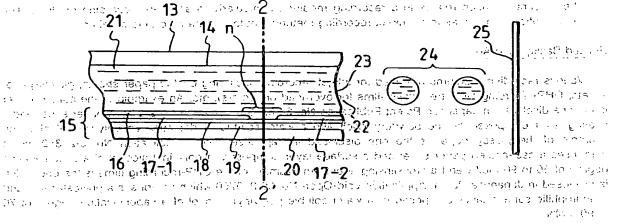
30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku Tokyo 146 (JP) Inventor: Ozaku, Wataru, c/o Dynic Corporation 26, Daimon-cho, Nishi Kyogoku Ukyo-ku, Kyoto (JP) Inventor: Fujita, Noboru, c/o Dynic Corporation 26, Daimon-cho, Nishi Kyogoku Ukyo-ku, Kyoto (JP) Inventor: Honzawa, Chikara, c/o Dynic Corporation 26, Daimon-cho, Nishi Kyogoku Ukyo-ku, Kyoto (JP)

- Representative: Tiedtke, Harro, Dipl.-Ing. et al Patentanwaltsbüro
 Tiedtke-Bühling-Kinne & Partner
 Bavariaring 4
 D-80336 München (DE)
- Recording medium and ink-jet recording method employing the same.
- A recording medium (25) is provided which comprises a base sheet and an ink-receiving layer on at least one face of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least: (i) polyvinyl alcohol or a derivative thereof, (ii) polyalkylene oxide or derivative thereof, and (iii) a hydrophilic acrylic resin composed of a copolymer of a first vinyl monomer having a cationic group with a second vinyl monomer having a hydrophobic group. A recording method is also provided which employs the above recording medium.

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the country of the term of mobiles in Japan cell their received the Suppose, which is an only that is के अपने के का मुख्यान क्षेत्र असे कहते. प्रिकालना करते जानती अपने केप्रोच के किया पानक मार्थिक कर्णी इस्तानक र to missing and a country and the bus basidisaconspices of the extending great state within of or each होत्र प्रकार भारतिक पुरस्क है। प्रकार मानाविक्षा अभिवाद कर अधिक कर प्रकार कर अधिक कर अधिक कर कर कर कर कर कर कर continued to accomplish softens

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a recording medium, particularly to an ink-jet recording medium. The present invention also relates to an ink-jet recording method employing the recording medium.

Related Background Art

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Various recording mediums are used for ink-jet recording, including coated-paper sheets, glossy-paper sheets, OHP-recording films (recording films for overhead projectors), etc. An example of the coated paper is the one disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 3-26665 which comprises a base paper sheet and a coating layer composed of fine powdery silication No. 3-26665 which comprises a polyvinyl alcohol. An example of the glossy paper is the one disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 3-25352 which comprises a cast-coated paper sheet and a surface layer composed of polyvinyl alcohol of a saponification degree of 50 to 90 mol% and a crosslinking agent. An example of the GHP-recording films is the one which is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 59-220750 which comprises a polyester film and a hydrophilic surface layer composed or a water-soluble polyvinyl alcohol of a saponification degree of 70 to 90 mol%.

With improvements in performance of ink-jet recording apparatuses in recording speed, multiple color recording, and so forth, the recording medium therefor is required to be improved to have the properties below simultaneously:

- (1) The recording medium has higher ink-absorbency (a larger ink absorption capacity, and quicker ink absorption).
- (2) The recorded dots have high optical density with definite circumference.
- (3) The recorded dots have a shape approximate to a true circle with smooth circumference.
- (4) The recording medium changes little its properties and does not curl with changes of temperature and humidity.
- (5) The recording medium does not cause blocking.
- (6) The recorded image is stable and does not deteriorate in long-term storage (particularly under a high temperature and a high humidity).
- (7) The recording medium itself is stable and does not deteriorate in long-term storage (particularly under a high temperature and a high humidity).

OHP-recording sheets are additionally required to have excellent transparency.

These required conditions are inconsistent with each other, and prior art technique does not give a recording medium satisfying simultaneously the above required properties. For example, the above-mentioned recording mediums of the prior art, although they are acceptable in the recorded dot shape and anti-blocking properties, do not have sufficient ink absorbency, causing disadvantageously non-fixation of excessive ink, at regions where a larger amount of ink is deposited, to give rise to image disturbance and irregular image density, and in particular in color printing to give muddiness of color at the border of different colors.

With the progress of ink-jet recording in recording speed, recording density, and color printing, deterioration of image quality caused by insufficient ink fixation has become a serious problem.

The recording medium described in Japanese Patent Publication No. 3-29596, which has an ink-receiving layer mainly composed of polyvinylpyrrolidone has relatively high ink absorbency at a normal temperature and a normal humidity, but has disadvantages of low ink-drying speed and liability of blocking at a higher temperature and a higher humidity; and low resistance to scratching owing to low mechanical strength of the recording surface.

The recording mediums having an ink-receiving layer composed mainly of polyvinyl alcohol as mentioned above as the prior art, which are satisfactory in anti-blocking properties and the mechanical strength of the recording face, have disadvantages of deterioration of the recording medium to cause decrease of ink absorbency, and deterioration of an recorded image such as feathering of ink dots and lowering of sharpness of a recorded image during long-term storage at a higher temperature and a higher humidity.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention intends to provide a irrecording medium which satisfies the aforementioned requirements simultaneously and consistently, particularly to provide a recording medium which does not deteriorate inherently and does not cause deterioration; of recorded images, thereon even at a long-term of storage at a high temperature and a high-humidity or making within the structure of benchmark to be sufficient.

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 The present invention:

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- The recording medium of the present invention comprises a base sheet and an ink-receiving layer on atleast one face of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least global and a second of the base sheet global and a second of the second of the base sheet global and a second of the base sheet global and a second of the base sheet global and a second of the second of the base sheet global and a second of the se
- ু(i) polyvinyl, alcohol, proa, derivativo thereof,s াণুণিল ুটার ভারেরাবিলন্ড, ভিন্তি নাই পরিষয়ে তাতে ভারিরাবিল টেল্ড
- (ii) polyalkylene oxide or derivative thereof, and read Explication if an Explication of the control of the con
- (iii) a hydrophilic;acrylic:resin-composed of accepolytrate of affirst vinyl monomer having a cationic group? with a second vinyl monomer having a hydrophobic group.
- eg The recording method of the present invention employs the above recording medium. (400,000 to 15

In preferred embodiments of the recording medium of the present invention, the material (ii) is contained at a content of from 2 to 10 % by weight in the ink-receiving layer; the material (iii) is contained at a content of from 10 to 40-% by weight in the ink-receiving layer; an epoxy compound is contained at a content of not less than 0.5 % by weight in the ink-receiving layer; and the base sheet is a plastic film.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view, along an ink flow path, of a recording head of an ink-jet recording

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- Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view; perpendicular to an inkellow path; of a recording head of an inkellow Herein Till Jerreich je Participation of the property of the property
- Eig. 3 is a perspective external view of a multiple head employing a plurality of heads shown in Fig. 19-1
- Fig. 4 shows an example of an ink-jet recording apparatuses subscribed by the second of the property of the second ମହୁର ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଓ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁ ମହୁ ହେଉଛି । ଏହି ମୁହ୍ୟ ମହୁ ମଧ୍ୟ <mark>ବହୁ ମିଧି ଅଧିକ ପ</mark>ର୍ବ୍ୟ କଥି । ବ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ କଥି ।

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In investigation by the inventors of the present invention for development of novel recording paper for ink-jet recording and transparent films for an overhead projector, the recording medium coated with the above-mentioned composition was found to have extremely high lak absorption capacity to give sharp dots. to have excellent anti-blocking properties, to have the properties depending little on temperature-humidity conditions; to be stable-during long-term storage at achigh temperature and a high humidity; and to be capable of forming stable images resistant to high temperature and high humidity conditions in long-term storage. The present invention has been accomplished on the basis of the above findings. (1) 1

The present invention is described in more detail by reference to preferred embodiments. The control of the con

The polyvinyl alcohol, which is the above first material employed for formation of the ink-receiving layer? of the present invention, is prepared by saponification of a viny it details homopolymer with an acid or an alkali to a desired saponification degree. The derivative of the polykingle alcohol includes modified polykingle alcohols: derived by saponification of a copolymer of vinyl accrate with vinyl chloride, ethylene, maleic acid, itaconic lacid, acrylic/acid, dimethylaminoethyl methaciylate or guaternary derivative thereof, and the like; reaction products produced by reacting polyvinyl alcohol with a compound reactive to the hydroxyl group of the polyvinyl alcohol molecule such as melamine resins, isocyanate compounds, aldehydes, epoxy compounds, boron-containing compounds, and chromium-containing compounds; e.g.; polyvinylacetal, ార్కై 244.5 కి.మో. 69.50 కి.మీ.కి మైనం గ్రేమ్ కి.మీ.కి ప్రాంతి కార్స్ కి.మీ.కియ్ కుర్వించిన కి.మీ.కియ్ కిర్ని

The saponification degree of the above polyvinyl alcohol is preferably in the range of from 77 to 99 mol%. Outside this range, the capacity of aqueous ink absorption of the ink-receiving layer is low, and is to hear and the state of the st not preferred.....

The polyalkylene oxide, which is the above second material employed for formation of the ink-receiving layer of the present invention, is a polyhydroxy compound derived by addition of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide to a compound having two or more active hydrogen groups in the molecule. The compound having two or more active hydrogen groups includes ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, tetraethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, propylamine, octylamine, cyclohexylamine, bisphenol A, glycerin, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine,

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triethanolamine, isopropanolamine, and the like.

The polyalkylene glycol derivative includes reaction products of the above polyhydroxy compounds with a compound reactive thereto. The polyalkylene-glycol derivative has preferably a weight-average molecular weight of not less than 20,000. The one having lower molecular weight exhibits adhesiveness after formation of the ink-receiving layer, and is liable to cause blocking.

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Particularly preferred compounds in the present inventions are polymers shaving a weight-average molecular weight of not lower than 20,000 which are derived by reaction of the above polyhydroxy compound having a weight-average molecular weight of 1,000 or more with a polyvalent carboxylic acid, or anhydride thereof, or a lower-alkyl-rester thereof. The polyvalent carboxylic acid to be reacted with the polyhydroxy compound specifically includes malonic acid; reacid, succinic acid, fumatic acid, itaconic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid, sdirner acid, pyromellitic acid, trimellitic acid, and so forth. The lower alkyl ester thereof includes monomethyl esters, dimethyl esters, monoethyl esters, diethylesters, amonopropyl esters; monobutyl esters, dibutyl esters, and the like.

The reaction of the above polyhydroxys compound with the polyvalent carboxylic acid, anhydride, or lower alkylester thereof is conducted at a temperature of from 80 to 250 °C at a reduced pressure of from 0.001 to 20 mmHgstor 30 minutes to 10 hours for dehydration or alsohol removal (transesterification). If the molecular weight of the polymeric compound is lower than 20000, the obtained ink receiving layer has a lower surface film strength and has insufficient blocking resistance.

Synthesis of the above polymer is specifically described by reference to a synthesis example without limiting the invention.

Synthesis Example 1. The degree robert and decision when the grown when the decision is a control of the contro

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hydroxide. Thereto 12,000 parts by weight of ethylene oxide was gradually added to cause reaction at 130 ° C₁₂. The reaction, productly (intermediate); had a weight-average smolecular weight of about 8,000 estimated from the measured hydroxyl value and the measured alkali-value; 12.25 (12.35).

To 100 parts of the reaction product, 2 parts of dimethyl terephthalate was added. The mixture was heated to 125 °C, and the pressure was reduced to 12 mmHg to remove methanol. The obtained polymer had a weight-average molecular weight of about 150,000 according to high speed liquid chromatography.

The hydrophilic acrylic resing which is a copolymer of a vinyl monomershaving a cationic group with another vinyl monomershaving a hydrophobic group, and is the third material for the ink-receiving layer, is formed by copolymerization of at least one monomers selected for the monomers having a cationic group with at least one other monomer selected for the monomers having a hydrophobic group.

The monomer having a cationic a group includes is dimethylaminoethyl cacrylate; is dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, diethylaminoethyl inethacrylate, methylethylaminoethyl acrylate, dimethylaminostyrene, diethylaminostyrene, methylethylaminostyrene; and quaternary compounds thereof, which have a primary to tertiary amine group or a quaternary ammonium base group as a pendant group, at which is the content of the young the state of the content of the young the state of the content of

The monomer having a hydrophobic group includes alkyl acrylate such as methyl acrylate, and ethyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate such as mothyl methacrylate, and ethyl methacrylate styrene, vinyltoluene, vinyl acetate, ethylene, and the like. The molar ratio of the components in the copolymer is preferably in the range of from 1/9 to 9/1. Additionally, other hydrophilic monomer such as 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate may be copolymerized into the copolymer; as desired.

yelln, the present-invention, the composition containing ratileast the above three-materials for formation of the tink-receiving layer may further contain an epoxy compound at a content of 0.5 %, by weight or more, preferably in the range of from 0.5 to 5 % by weight to improve the mechanical strength of the recording surface of the solution of the

The peoxy compound includes specifically ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, propylene glycol diglycidyl ether, propylene glycol diglycidyl ether, propylene glycol diglycidyl ether, neopentyl alcohol diglycidyl ether, glycerol polyglycidyl ether, trimethylol propane polyglycidyl ether, diglycerol polyglycidyl ether, and the like

As described above, formation of an ink-receiving layer containing at least the above three materials on at least one face of a base sheet satisfies the aforementioned requirements simultaneously and consistently, and particularly gives a recording medium which does not deteriorate inherently and prevents effectively deterioration of a recorded image even at a long-term of storage at a high temperature and a high humidity. Such effects are achieved by synergistic action of the above three materials.

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The aforementioned material (ii) is preferably contained in the ink receiving layer at a content of from 2 to 10 % by weight. At a lower content thereof, the ink-absorbing capacity of the ink-receiving layer is insufficient, and in particular, deterioration of the recording medium (drop of ink absorbency) is liable to occur during long-term of storage at a high temperature and a high humidity. At a higher content, deterioration of the recorded image (feathering of dots and lowering of sharpness of the image) is liable to occur even with combined use of the material (iii) during long-term storage of the recorded image at a high temperature and a high humidity.

Since the material (i) and the material (ii) are less compatible with each other, the film of the mixture causes phase separation during storage to become turbid. In the present invention, however, the material (iii) is additionally combined to improve the compatibility. This enables formation of an ink-receiving layer which is excellent in transparency and is useful for an OHP-recording sheet.

For this purpose, the content of the material (iii) is preferably higher than that of the material (ii) at least. The material (iii) in the present invention is preferably contained at a content ranging from 10 to 40 % by weight in the ink-receiving layer. At the content lower than the above range, the ink absorbency is not sufficient and running of a recorded image is liable to occur during storage at a high temperature and a high humidity, disadvantageously, even if the material (ii) is contained at the above mentioned content range. At the content higher than the above range, a recorded image is nonuniform, disadvantageously.

The composition containing the above three components at least is applied at least one face of a base sheet to form a recording medium having an ink-receiving surface layer in the present invention. The composition may contain another binder, a filler, and an additive in amounts not to prevent the object of the present invention.

The additional binder includes known binders such as starch, cationic starch, casein, gelatin, acrylic resins, maleic anhydride resins, melamine resins, urea resins, SBR latexes, sodium alginate, Polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and the like, but is not limited thereto.

The filler includes silica, alumina, aluminum silicate; magnesium silicate, basic magnesium carbonate, talc, clay, hydrotalcite, calcium carbonate, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, and plastic pigment such as polyethylene, polystyrene, and polyacrylate; but is not limited thereto.

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The additional additive includes surface active agents, dye fixing agents (water-proofing agents) antitoaming agents, antioxidants, fluorescent whitehers, UV-absorbing agents, dispersants, viscosity-controlling agents, pH-controlling agents, mildew-proofing agents, and plasticizers. These additives are selected as desired from known additives to meet the objects.

The base sheet material for constituting the recording medium of the present invention includes sheets of paper such as wood free paper, medium-quality paper, art paper, bond paper, regenerated paper, baryta paper, cast-coated paper, and linerboard paper; films and plates of plastic such as polyethylene terephthalate, cellulose diacetate, cellulose triacetate, celluphane, celluloid, polycarbonates, polyimides, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyacrylates, polyethylene, and polypropylene; glass plates; sheets of cloth such as cotton, rayon, acrylics, nylon, silk, and polyesters. The base sheet material is selected suitably from the above materials to meet the object of the recording medium, the use of the recorded image, adhesion with the overlaid ink-receiving layer, and other conditions.

To prepare the recording medium of the present invention, firstly, the aforementioned composition and optional additive are dissolved or dispersed in water, alcohol, or other suitable solvent to prepare the coating liquid.

The obtained coating liquid is applied onto a surface of a base sheet by roll coating, blade coating, and knife coating, glate-roll coating, size pressing, spray coating, gravure coating, curtain coating, etc. Thereafter, the applied matter is dried by means of a hot air dryer, a hot drum, or the like to obtain the recording medium of the present invention. The resulting recording medium may be subjected to supercalender treatment to smoothen the surface or to improve the surface strength, it necessary.

The total amount of the ink-receiving layer coating ranges preferably from 0.2 to 50 g/m², more preferably from 1 to 30 g/m² in terms of the solid matter. At the smaller amount of coating, a part of the base sheet surface may be bared. At the coating amount of less than 0.2 g/m², no effect is obtained in dye color development in comparison with the base sheet without the ink-receiving layer. On the other hand, at the coating amount of larger than 50 g/m² the recording medium curls remarkably under the environmental conditions of low temperature and low humidity disadvantageously. The coating amount in thickness is preferably in the range of from 0.5 to 100 µm.

Known ink may be useful for ink-jet recording on the above-described recording medium without difficulty

The preferred method of recording with ink on the above recording medium is ink-jet recording. Any ink-jet recording method is applicable which ejects ink effectively from a nozzle to apply ink onto the

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recording medium.

HILL C in Anti-stains begin second isosterio de la trastana por con o o o o o An example of the effective ink-jet recording method is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 54-59936, in which thermal energy is given to the ink to cause abrupt change of the volume of the ink and to eject ink from a nozzle.

An example of ink-jet recording apparatus is described below which is suitable for recording on the

recording medium of the present invention.

An example of the construction of a head which is the essential part of the apparatus is shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 and the first of the company of the control of the property of the control of the

A head 13 is constructed by bonding a plate of glass, ceramics, or plastics having grooves 14 for ink flow with a heat-generating head 15 for thermal recording. (The heat-generating head is not limited to the thin film head shown in the drawings.) The heat-generating head 15 is constituted of a protection layer 16 formed from silicon oxide or the like; aluminum electrodes 17-1, 17-2; a heat-generating resistance layer 18 made of nichrome or the like; a heat-accumulating layer, 19; and a heat-radiating substrate plate 20 made of alumina or the like. omer tak<mark>n</mark> are mo

The ink 21 fills an ejection orifice (fine nozzle) 22, and has a meniscus 23 formed by a pressure P.

On application of an electric signal information to the electrodes, 17-1, 17-2 of the head, the region denoted by a symbol "n" on the heat-generating head 15 generates heat abruptly to form bubbles in the ink 21 on that region, the pressure of the bubble pushes out the meniscus 23 to eject the ink 21 from the orifice 22 in a shape of droplets 24. The ejected ink droplets travel toward a recording medium 25.

Fig. 3 shows a external appearance of a multiple head having a plurality of heads shown in Fig. 1. The multiple head is formed by bonding a glass plate 27 having multiple grooves 26 with the heat-generating head 28 like the one shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the head 13 along the ink flow path, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken at the line, 2 - 2' in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows an example of the ink-jet recording apparatus equipped with the above-described head.

In Fig. 4, a blade 61 as a wiping member is held at one end of the blade by a blade-holding member. forming a fixed end in a shape of a cantilever. The blade 61 is placed at a position adjacent to the recording region of the recording head, and, in this example, is held so as to protrude into the moving path of the recording head. The cap 62 is placed at a home position adjacent to the blade 61, and is constituted such that it moves in the direction perpendicular to the moving direction of the recording head to come into contact with the ejection nozzle face to cap the nozzle. An ink absorbent 63 is placed at a position adjacent to the blade 61, and is held so as to protrude into the moving path of the recording head in a manner similar to that of the blade 61.

The blade 61, the cap 62, and the absorbent 63 constitute an ejection recovery device 64. The blade 61, and the absorbent 63 serve to remove off water, dust, and the like from the face of the ink ejection. nozzle.

A recording head 65 has an energy generating means for the ejection, and conducts recording by ejecting the ink onto a recording medium opposing to the ejection nozzle face. A carriage 66 is provided for supporting and moving the recording head 65. The carriage 66 is engaged slidably with a guide rod 67. A portion of the carriage 66 is connected (not shown in the drawing) to a belt 69 driven by a motor 68, so that the carriage 66 is movable along the guide rod 67 to the recording region of the recording head 65 and the adjacent region thereto.

A paper delivery device 51 for delivery of a recording medium and a paper delivery roller 52 driven by a motor (not shown in the drawing) delivers a recording medium to the position opposing to the ejection nozzle face of the recording head, and the recording medium is delivered with the progress of the recording to a paper discharge device provided with paper-discharging rollers 53 we be said to come

In the above constitution, when the recording head 65 returns to the home position on completion of recording, the cap 62 of the ejection-recovery device 64 is positioned out of the moving path of the recording head 65, and the blade 61 is allowed to protrude to the moving path. Thereby, the ejecting nozzle face of the recording head 65 is wiped. To cap the ejection face of the recording head 65, the cap 62 protrudes toward the moving path of the recording head to come into contact with the ejection nozzle face.

When the recording head 65 is made to move from the home position to the record-starting position. the cap 62 and the blade 61 are at the same position as in the above-mentioned wiping step, so that the ejection nozzle face of the recording head 65 is wiped also in this movement. The recording head is moved to the home position not only at the completion of the recording and at the time of ejection recovery, but is also moved at a predetermined intervals during recording from the recording region. The nozzle is wiped by such movement.

The present invention is described more specifically by reference to Examples and Comparative Examples. In the description, the units "parts" and "%" are based on weight unless otherwise mentioned.

Examples 1 - 7 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2

A mixture of (i) polyvinyl alcohol ("SMR-10H", produced by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.); (ii) the polymer obtained in Synthesis Example 1; and (iii) a hydrophilic acrylic resin ("Jurymer SP-50", produced by Nihon Junyaku Co., Ltd. a copolymer of methyl methacrylate with an acrylic guaternary ammonium salt) was added gradually with stirring into a mixed solvent composed of 93 parts of water and 7 parts of isopropyl alcohol, and was dissolved therein. The mixing ratios of the malerials (i), (ii), and (iii) are shown in Table 1.5 to 1 multiple of a necessary more than the consideration. 得自动海绵 网络人姓氏人名

The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a polyethylene terephthalate film (100 mm thick; "Lumirror", produced by Toray Industries Inc.) by use of a wire bar in a dry thickness of 20 um. The applied matter was dried at 100 °C for 10 minutes to provide a recording medium of the present invention or for comparison. Color recording was conducted on the recording medium with the inks having the composition below by an ink-jet recording apparatus which ejects inks by bubbling of the ink by thermal energy.

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, Dye	4 parts
Glycerin	7 parts "
Thiodiglycol	10 parts
Urea	5 parts
Water.	74 parts

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[Dye]

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Let the the material

Y: C.I. Direct Yellow #86

M: C.I. Acid Red #23

The Control of Decoupling Research to Committee of C.I. Direct Blue #199 + C:

C.I. Food-Black #2 to the first and salt through the or burnesses in a participation of the the control of the second of the control of the con MATERIAL CARREST STATE OF CARREST

[Recording conditions]

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	Volume of ejected. Recording density:
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The obtained color print sample was evaluated regarding the fierns below.

[Evaluation items]

3 51. 3 16' MW 1 - 1

(1) Ink absorbency: പരുത്തെ കടെ ലോഡി അവകാരി കാർ നെൽവിന്റെ നെക്കില് പ്രധിത്യം നിരുവിക്ക് I would be sent to the control of the state of the sent of the sen

Full dot recording was conducted by printing with combinations of two color-inks of yellow, cyan, and magenta under environmental conditions of 30 °C and 80% humidity, and the recorded matter was left standing. The time required for absorption of ink into the ink-receiving layer was checked by finger touch to examine the transfer of the ink onto the finger. The recording medium which caused no transfer of ink to the linger after 10 minutes was evaluated to be "Good": the one caused no ink transfer after 20 minutes was evaluated to be "Fair": and the one caused ink transfer after 20 minutes was evaluated to be "Poor". oranda ozoba werent

one of the same terms.

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(2) Anti-blocking properties:

Full dot recording was conducted with combinations of two color inks of yellow, cyan, and magenta, and the recorded matter was left standing under environmental conditions of 30 °C, and 80% humidity. After 30 minutes, a PPC paper sheet was put on the recorded face of the recording medium and then the recording medium together with the PPC paper sheet was enclosed in a "Clear Pocket File" (the pocket being made of polypropylene film, produced by Lion K.K.). The recorded image in this state was pressed at a pressure of 40 g/cm². Thereafter the PPC paper sheet was separated from the recording medium. The recording medium which was readily separable, was evaluated to be "Good"; the one which was not separable, or causes transfer of the ink-receiving layer to the PPC paper sheet, or a part of the PPC paper remained sticking was evaluated to be "Foor"; and the one in an intermediate state was evaluated to be "Fair".

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Solid printing was conducted at 200 % duty with the aforementioned ink-jet recording apparatus. The black (Bk) image density of the printed matter was measured by MacBeth densitometer (Model:,RD-918).

(4) Storability of the recording medium:

The recording medium was stored at 35°C and 90% humidity for 7 days, then at 23°C and 55% humidity for one day. Recording was conducted on this recording medium at 23°C and 55% humidity with the aforementioned apparatus, and the image quality was compared with the one before the storage treatment. The recording medium which gave significantly poor image quality with ink running, feathering, of letter-bolding was evaluated to be "Poor"; the one exhibiting no change was evaluated to be "Good"; the one in an intermediate state was evaluated to be "Fair"; and the one exhibiting lowering of the image quality or causing white turbidity of the film in addition to the lowering of ink absorbency was evaluated to be "Very poor".

(5) Uniformity of image:

The solid-printed matter with the aforementioned printer was evaluated visually: The sprinted matter which was entirely uniform was evaluated to be "Good"; the one in which nonuniformity was found by visual observation at the distance of 50 cm from the printed matter was evaluated to be "Poor"; and the one in an intermediate state was evaluated to be "Fair".

(6) Storability of recorded image:

The image recorded on the recording medium by the aforementioned printer was stored at 35 °C and 90% humidity for 7 days, and the image quality was compared with the one before the storage. The recording medium which caused significant deterioration of image quality with ink running, feathering, of letter-bolding in comparison with the one before the storage was evaluated to be "Poor"; the one exhibiting no change was evaluated to be "Good"; the one in an intermediate state was evaluated to be "Fair".

Table 2 shows the above evaluation results collectively and the second of the second property and the second of th

Examples 8 and 9

Recording mediums of the present invention were prepared in the same manner as, in Example 1 except that partially saponified polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA-217", produced by Kuraray Co. Ltd.), or cation-modified polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA-C-318-2A", produced by Kuraray Co., Ltd.) was used as the polyvinyl alcohol (i).

Example 10

A recording medium of the present invention was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except that polyethylene oxide ("Alkox R-40", produced by Meisei Chemical Works, Ltd.) was used as the polyalkylene glycol (ii).

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Comparative Example 3

A recording medium for comparison was prepared in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that partially saponified polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA-217", produced by Kuraray Co. Ltd.) was used as the polyvinyl alcohol (i):

Comparative Example 4: ...

A recording medium for comparison was prepared in the same manner as in Comparative Example 1 except that polyvinylpyrrolidone ("PVP-K-90", GAF) was used in place of the polyvinyl alcohol (i).

Examples 11 and 12

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Recording mediums were prepared in the same manner as in Example 2 except that an art paper sheet and a wood-free paper sheet were respectively used as the base sheet.

The evaluation results are shown collectively in Table 2.7 3

As described above, the present invention provides an ideal recording medium which has excellent ink absorbency to enable formation of fine image with sharp printed dots and high optical density, and exhibits no deterioration of both the recording medium and the recorded image formed thereon after long-term storage at high temperature and high humidity. The present invention also provides an ink-jet recording method employing the above recording medium.

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45		20 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	le 1 control of the second of
50	Table		Example 1 Example 2 Example 4 Example 5 Example 7 Example 7 Compartive example 1 Comparativ

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35		(3) Image density 1.50 1.52 1.55 1.45 1.45 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.33 1.33	7 6 4
40	Results	Anti- blocking property Sood Good Good Good Good Good Good Goo	
45	Evaluation	Example Xe V V V V V V V V V	
50	Table 2:	Example Example 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 10 11 12 Comparative 1	

A recording medium is provided which comprises a base sheet and an ink-receiving layer on at least one face of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least: (i) polyvinyl alcohol or a derivative thereof, (ii) polyalkylene oxide or derivative thereof, and (iii) a hydrophilic acrylic resin composed of a copolymer of a first vinyl monomer having a cationic group with a second vinyl monomer having a hydrophobic group. A recording method is also provided which employs the above recording medium.

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Claims

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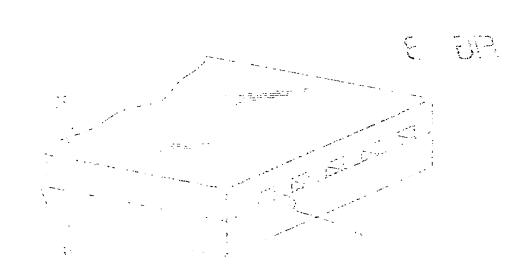
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- 1. A recording medium, comprising a base sheet and an ink-receiving layer on at least one face of the base sheet, the ink-receiving layer containing at least of the base sheet.
 - (i) polyvinyl alcohol or a derivative thereof;
 - (ii) polyalkylene oxide or derivative thereof, and
 - (iii) a hydrophilic acrylic resin composed of a copolymer of a first vinyl monomer having a cationic group with a second vinyl monomer having a hydrophobic, group.
- The recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the polyalkylene oxide or the derivative thereof is contained in the link receiving layer at a content ranging from 2-to-10 % by weight.
 - 3. The recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic acrylic resin composed of a copolymer of a first vinyl monomer having a cationic group with a second vinyl monomer having a hydrophobic group is contained in the ink-receiving layer at least at a larger content than the polyalkylene oxide or the derivative thereof.
 - 4. The recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic acrylic resin composed of a copolymer of a first vinyl monomer having a cationic group with a second vinyl monomer having a hydrophobic group is contained in the ink-receiving layer at a content ranging from 10 to 40 % by weight.
 - 5. The recording medium according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the base sheet is a plastic film.
- 25 6. An ink-jet recording method which conducts recording by ejecting ink from an orifice of an ink-jet recording head onto the recording medium as set forth in claim 1 in accordance with recording signals.
 - 7. The ink-jet recording method according to claim 6, wherein the ink is ejected as-droplets by action of thermal energy given to the ink.



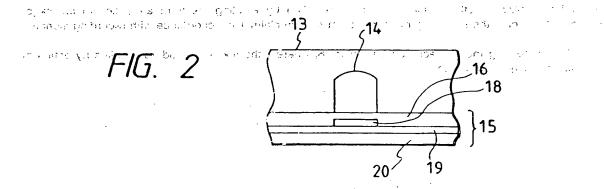
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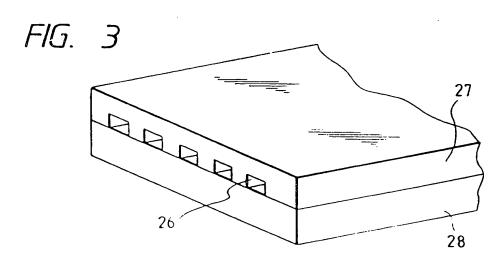
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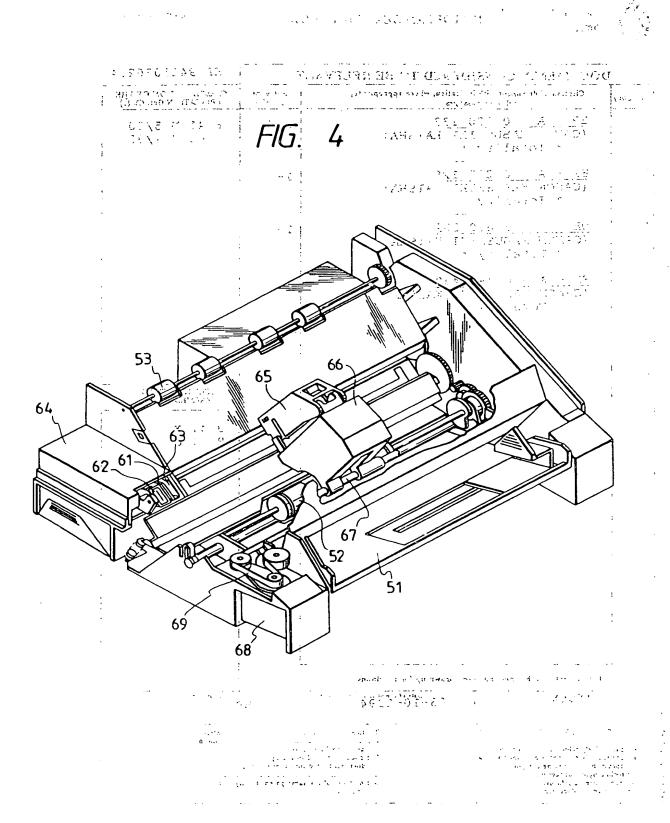
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

	OCUMENTS CONSID			
Category	Citation of document with indi of relevant passa		Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 6)
A	EP - A - 0 380 (CANON KABUSHIK * Totality *	I KAISHA)	1-7	B 41 M 5/00 B 41 M 1/30
A	EP - A - 0 272 (CANON KABUSHIK * Totality *	- 125	1-7	
	DE - A - 3 640 (CANON KABUSHIK * Totality *		1-7	
	EP - A - 0 495 (CANON KABUSHIK * Totality	430 I KAISHA)	1-7	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Ct.6) B 41 M B 41 J
	The present search report has been	drawn up for all claims Date of completion of the March	В	Examiner ECK
X : partic Y : partic docum	NTEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENT: ularly relevant if taken alone ularly relevant if combined with another nent of the same category	L: earlier pater after the fil D: document c L: document ci	inciple underlying the nt document, but pub- ing date ited in the application ited for other reasons	lished on, or n
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